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Begin will meet Kurt Waldheim

UNITED NATIONS, July 1 (R). — Israeli Premier Menachem Begin will meet with United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim during his visit to the United States later this month, a U.N. spokesman confirmed today. "Details have to be worked out," he said. Asked whether Mr. Waldheim, who is visiting Africa, had reacted to President Carter's advocacy of Israel's withdrawal from territories occupied during and after the 1967 war, the spokesman said the U.N. position on this question was well known and the secretary general did not want to comment now. Mr. Begin is due in Washington on July 19.

China gives Fatch military aid

PEKING, July 1 (AFP). — China will give military aid to the Palestinian liberation movement Fatch, a reliable Arab diplomatic source confirmed in Peking today. The aid, following discussions in Peking this week between Chinese officials and Fatch Central Committee member Abu Jihad, will consist of weapons for the Palestinian infantry -- apparently excluding heavy equipment such as tanks and large-calibre guns -- ammunition and uniforms. China will also supply food and clothing for Palestinian refugees, the source said. Mr. Abu Jihad spent four days in Peking during which he met several high-ranking leaders, including Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, who affirmed China's "unreserved support" for the Palestinian cause.

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Lebanese government's decree law expires

BEIRUT, July 1 (Agencies). — The government's right to rule by decree ran out at midnight last night, six months after parliament granted it exceptional powers.

Although an estimated 90 laws were enacted by decree, none of them dealt with the political system under heavy strain since the 19-month civil war.

Lebanese press suffers new set of restrictions

BEIRUT, July 1 (AFP). — The Lebanese government today proposed more curbs on the country's press, including regulations to control the origins of financial backing for newspapers and periodicals.

Under the now-expired legislation the government of Prime Minister Selim Al Hoss was given a free hand to put forward any law deemed necessary for reconstruction of the country.

The cabinet last night approved a number of decrees after two meetings lasting over 10 hours.

The decrees included one amending some provisions of the press and censorship law, but no details were immediately available.

There was no word on whether the government would seek an extension of the special powers.

There have been press reports that it would seek the extension for restricted legislation.

In a separate development local residents here reported that two people were wounded, one seriously, in a clash between Lebanon's two main rightwing parties -- Mr. Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party and Mr. Pierre Gemayel's Phalangist Party -- local residents said.

The clash followed a quarrel at a boys high school in the south-eastern suburb of Furn Al Shubbak and later spread into an exchange of fire in nearby areas.

The headquarters of the NLP in Furn-Al Shubbak came under fire from a passing car, residents said.

According to local residents, an NLP party office in the district of Furn Al Shubbak near Ain Al Rummaneh had been sprayed with automatic fire from a passing car.

NLP officials described the clash as an isolated incident and stressed that it did not indicate any major differences between the two rightwing parties.

Observers here said that the fighting underlined lack of unity on both sides of Lebanon's political spectrum.

Though the NLP and the Phalangists both claimed the police, Mr. Chamoun's party has taken a harder line on the presence of Palestinians in Lebanon -- seen by the right as the main cause of the 19-month civil war which ended in most parts of Lebanon last November.

Earlier this week, rival Palestinian commando organizations battled each other in the most fierce fighting in Beirut since last February, when the peace force intervened to stop clashes in two Palestinian refugee camps.



PARIS MEET -- French Premier Raymond Barre (left) shakes hands with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, at M. Barre's residence in Paris, Friday morning. (AP wirephoto).

OUA summit meets today amidst growing tension in Africa

LIBREVILLE, July 1 (R). — African leaders face the challenge of trying to damp down rivalries among member states when they meet here this weekend for the 14th summit conference of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

The OAU said today that at least 20 heads of state from the 49-member organisation will attend the summit, opening tomorrow, which would make it one of the most successful of the annual meetings in terms of high-level attendance.

But in preparatory ministerial talks several countries raised charges of interference in each others' affairs.

Dr. Peter Onu, OAU Assistant Secretary General, said today, however, that there would be an opportunity for leaders to discuss a Nigerian proposal to give the OAU itself a formula for acting quickly on inter-state conflicts.

Such disputes raised in the preparatory talks included the invasion this year of Zaire's Shaba province which brought comments from both Zaire and Angola.

Then came Chad charges, hotly denied, that troops of the Libyan Jamahiriya were involved in "armed occupation" of part of its territory.

Next were Kenyan accusations that men in Somali army uniforms had clashed with Kenyan security forces inside Kenya. And last night Guinea and Senegal revived an old dispute.

Another potential issue for dispute here is the former Spanish Sahara, now ruled by Morocco and Mauritania with the armed opposition of the Algerian-backed Polisario Front.

Polisario has been banned from attending the conference by host state Gabon, but the issue is certain to be raised in the summit when the current OAU Chairman, Mauritius Prime Minister Sir Seewoosar Ramgoolam, has to explain why an extraordinary summit arranged in his capital a year ago has not taken place.

Dr. Onu said the Nigerian proposal which the summit will have a chance to discuss involved enabling the OAU secretary general to act quickly when member states fall out.

Conference sources said the Nigerian plan would mean amending the OAU charter, a lengthy procedure which would probably have to be referred to a committee.

Meanwhile, outspoken Ugandan President Idi Amin will not attend the OAU summit.

According to a broadcast from Kampala monitored in Nairobi today, the Ugandan delegation will be led by its ambassador in Addis Ababa.

President Amin had stated on several recent occasions that he would attend the Libreville conference. Since he took power six years ago, he has attended every summit of the organisation since 1972 and was Chairman of the organisation's meeting last year.

On a brighter note for the OAU, a Moroccan delegation led by Prime Minister Ahmad Osman left Rabat today to attend the summit, marking Morocco's return to active participation in OAU affairs.

Morocco walked out of last year's summit in Mauritius after criticism of its role in the Western Sahara, and withdrew altogether from OAU affairs after a ministerial meeting in Togo in February heard allegations that it was involved in an abortive coup in Benin.

In Khartoum, Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri has again called for OAU headquarters to be moved from Addis Ababa, the Sudanese News Agency (SUNA) reported.

President Nimeiri, who left for Libreville at the head of the Sudanese delegation today, said the headquarters should be moved away from what he called the Soviet intervention in African affairs to any African country where peace and stability prevailed, the agency said.

Khaddam says in Paris EEC Middle East policy is positive

PARIS, July 1 (R). — Syrian Deputy Premier Abdul Halim Khaddam said here today that the European Common Market's call for the creation of a Palestinian homeland was a positive step towards solving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

But the Europeans must follow up their move with more vigorous and practical actions, he added.

Mr. Khaddam, who is having talks with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing later today, told reporters after conferring with Prime Minister Raymond Barre and Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud that he felt the policies of the United States and Common Market countries were now closely aligned but "the Americans are still lagging behind the Europeans in this field."

He added: "We hope that the Europeans will follow up their London declaration with more vigorous and practical actions which would lead to the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian question."

Mr. Khaddam was commenting on a statement published in London at the end of the European Council summit on Wednesday in which the nine affirmed their belief that a solution to the conflict in the Middle East will be possible "only

if the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to give effective expression to its national identity is translated in fact, which would take into account the need for a homeland for the Palestinian people."

The London declaration brings the EEC position on the Middle East closer to that of President Carter's administration.

The Arab countries have all demanded the creation of a Palestinian state, (Arab: dowlah) while President Carter and the European Common Market states talk for a Palestinian homeland (Arab: Watan), French and Arab officials here said today. Although there is a slight difference in the two positions, the latest Western stand is positive, they said.

Mr. Khaddam, who is also his country's foreign minister, said Syria and the Arab league states wished to see a resumption of the Geneva peace conference as soon as possible.

"But the Israeli side is setting obstacles on the way to the proposed conference," he said. "The Israelis are also setting obstacles in the way of any action designed to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

Mr. Khaddam, who arrived here last night on a two-day official visit, said the Israelis refuse to withdraw from Arab territories occupied after the

1967 Arab-Israeli war. They also refuse to recognise the national rights of the Palestinian people, he added.

With M. Barre he discussed arms purchases from France, officials said. The French premier visited Iraq, Syria's chief ideological antagonist in the Arab World, last week-end and expressed the hope that the Baghdad government would conclude an arms deal with France for 72 Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers.

"Everybody should know that the Arabs cannot yield, one way or another, one inch of the occupied Arab territories," Mr. Khaddam said.

The Syrian leader recalled two of the conditions for peace in the Middle East. The Israeli's must withdraw from all occupied Arab territories and recognise the national rights of the Palestinian people.

M. Barre is due to visit Damascus next October, and arrangements for his forthcoming trip were discussed today.

Mr. Khaddam also had two rounds of talks and lunch with Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud and other senior French officials.

In a toast, M. de Guiringaud said that France saw in Syria "a country with a prominent place in the Middle East and playing an indispensable role in the balance of power in the area."

Khaddam satisfied with France's attitude

PARIS, July 1 (R). — Syrian Deputy Premier Abdul Halim Khaddam said after meeting President Valery Giscard d'Estaing here today that he was fully satisfied with France's attitude towards a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"President Giscard d'Estaing has unceasingly shown his appreciation of the situation in the Middle East and the dangers involved with its dragging on unresolved," he told reporters on leaving the Elysee presidential palace.

The French president has consistently called for an early resumption of Geneva peace conference. Mr. Khaddam carried a message from Syrian President Hafez Assad to the French leader on the situation in the Middle East following the advent to power of the Likud rightwing coalition led by Menachem Begin, he said.

U.S.-Israeli relations calm down after storm

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 1 (AFP). — Israeli-U.S. relations were calm again today after the storm over the recent State Department recommendation that Israel withdraw from Arab territories on all three fronts, Israeli officials commented.

They greeted with relief President Jimmy Carter's suggestion of a moratorium on all public statements on the Middle East until the new Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin comes to Washington on July 18 to confer with him.

Mr. Begin said last night he was convinced that their talks will be friendly "even if there are differences of opinion."

Meanwhile, nine Democratic Senators Wednesday sent a letter to President Carter expressing strong support for his efforts to contribute to the cause of peace in the Middle East.

According to congressional sources, the letter endorsed the president's view that peace could not be imposed from the outside and that the United States did not intend to present the Middle East countries with a plan, a timetable or a map.

The sources said unsuccessful efforts were made to get the signatures of other members, including Republicans.

The letter was signed by Senator Hubert Humphrey, Democratic leader Robert Byrd, assistant leader Alan Cranston,

and Senators Edmund Muskie of Maine, Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut, John Sparkman of Alabama, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, Daniel Inouye of Hawaii and Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts.

The Israelis realise that Mr. Begin must carry some new concrete proposals to Washington if his trip is to be a success -- proposals that have some chance of moving the Middle East toward peace.

New Foreign Minister, Gen. Moshe Dayan, is preparing alternative options to territorial concessions on the West Bank, which he has always energetically opposed.

The alternatives are believed to amount to allowing Jordan to have more links to the West Bank, which is lost to Israel in the June 1967 war.

Gen. Dayan also was drafting proposals for interim agreements with Egypt, and Syria, the newspaper Yedioth Aharonoth reported.

But Israeli leaders clearly were concerned over the erosion of Israel's diplomatic position in Washington and in the eyes of the U.S. public.

This uneasiness probably explains why Mr. Begin and Gen. Dayan have asked former Labour Party Foreign Minister Abba Eban to undertake a fact-finding mission to the United States.

Ecevit faces difficulties over vote of confidence next Sunday

ANKARA, July 1 (R). — Turkey's three rightwing parties, representing a majority in parliament, today boycotted the debate preceding a vote of confidence on Premier Bulent Ecevit's minority Social Democratic government.

his Justice Party and the smaller rightist parties from any contact with Mr. Ecevit's Republican People's Party (RPP) or normal parliamentary processes.

The three rightist parties, with a total of 229 members in the 450-seat National Assembly, are expected to show up for the vote, which is expected on Sunday.

If their members obey party discipline and defeat Mr. Ecevit's government, the result will be a government crisis, which could lead to a renewal of the faction-ridden rightwing coalition that governed Turkey for the two and a half years up to the June 5 elections.

Mr. Ecevit's RPP emerged from those elections the strongest party in parliament, but lacking an overall majority.

The leader of the centrist Democratic Party (DP), Mr. Feruh Bozbeylgi, today pledged the one parliamentary representative of his party to vote for Mr. Ecevit's government -- giving it a total of 216 apparently sure votes in Sunday's test -- 10 short of a majority.

If, as seems increasingly possible, Mr. Ecevit is defeated in the vote of confidence, the mandate is likely to pass to ex-Premier Demirel.

The only way he could govern would be to give key ministries to the Islamic-oriented National Salvation Party (NSP) and the ultra-right Nationalist Movement Party (NMP).

The NSP insists on a policy of unrestrained spending on industrial development despite Turkey's critical balance-of-payments deficit. The NMP is blamed by the left and much of the centre for the violence plaguing Turkey's political and educational systems.

Business and professional leaders here have expressed growing concern at the prospect of a renewal of such a coalition, and there has been speculation that the publicly-silent military are equally concerned.

Cuba, U.S. will exchange envoys on Sept. 1

WASHINGTON, July 1 (R). — The U.S.-Cuban exchange of diplomats, formally opening a dialogue after 16 years of hostility and tension, will take place on Sept. 1, the two countries announced today.

The state department said each country will have 10 diplomats in the other's capital, using facilities nominally under the flag of a third country. The U.S. diplomats will use the old U.S. embassy building in Havana as an "interest section" within the Swiss embassy, while Cuba will operate here under the Czechoslovak flag.

Neither country has yet named its chief diplomat, who will carry the rank of counselor.

The date of the exchange, first announced by Cuba and the United States last month, was disclosed this morning in Havana but the number and rank of the diplomats was not given.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance earlier this week called the exchange a "natural and positive step" which would give the U.S. "better insight into what is happening in Cuba and a chance to discuss issues which are of concern to us."

He said further steps toward full normalisation would be taken on a "careful and measured basis."

Rhodesian resort comes under 3 mortar attacks

SALISBURY, July 1 (Agencies). — Rhodesia's top tourist resort at the Victoria Falls came under three rocket and mortar attacks last night, an official communique said today.

Two of the attacks on a Rhodesia forces boat on the Zambezi river and the other on Rhodesia troops in the area -- were launched from neighbouring Zambia, the communique said.

In Lusaka, Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Rhodesian nationalist group ZAPU today claimed responsibility for the attack.

In a third attack the exclusive Elephant Hills country club and casino on a hill overlooking down on the Zambezi was hit, the communique added.

There was little damage and no casualties.

The Victoria Falls area has recently become one of the border tension points with Zambia. Small arms fire from Zambia was officially reported last Saturday across the Victoria Falls bridge though there were no casualties.

Today's communique reported that another 12 black African nationalist guerrillas have been killed by Rhodesian troops in the past 48 hours, bringing guerrilla deaths in the four-year war to 2,649. Eight African civilians accompanying a guerrilla group were also killed it said.

Ghana reveals plans for return to democracy

ACCRA, July 1 (R). — Ghana's military ruler, Gen. Ignatius Acheampong, announced plans today to restore an elected government in the West African country.

His Supreme Military Council would "transfer power to an elected government as soon as practicable," according to the text of a dawn broadcast to the nation by the general quoted by the Ghana News Agency (GNA).

Gen. Acheampong's military regime has been in charge since a bloodless coup in January 1972.

Last Sunday the country's lawyers said they would stop work if, within a week, the military had not made a move towards a return to civil rule.

Gen. Acheampong said today he had asked a committee studying the future form of government to report within three months.

"A referendum will then be held within six months from that date to decide on the form of government," he stated.

Thereafter, depending on the choice of the people, a constituent assembly will be set up to draft the relevant constitution under which elections should be held and the transfer of power effected.

The people would decide "whether the army and the police should be included or left out of any future government," Gen. Acheampong said.



BORDER VISIT -- Israel's Defence Minister Ezer Weizman sits in a jeep during a short visit, Thursday, to the Lebanese border area. (AP wirephoto).

Bahrain takes over port, docking facilities used to serve U.S. warships

BAHRAIN, July 1 (R). — A six-year United States naval presence ended here today when Bahrain took over the port and docking facilities which served American warships.

The officials said American naval vessels would be allowed to make friendly calls on Bahrain like any other country.

The ending of American naval facilities here will not affect the current friendly Bahrain-U.S. ties, the officials said.

"The take-over has taken place without any propaganda fanfare," Bahrain's daily newspaper, Akhbar Al Khalij, commented.

Observers here believe that Bahrain's decision to take over the facilities was based on its policy of non-involvement with any big power.

Bahrain and the United States reached an agreement under which the latter gave up its repair, communications, supply and maintenance station here.

Negotiations between the two countries, which began in 1975, were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, officials here said.

They added that the talks had taken a long time because

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India says "no" to non-proliferation

President Carter's anxiety that the manufacture of nuclear weapons in the world be strictly controlled has a bearing on U.S. opposition to reactor deals, particularly those involving the reprocessing of plutonium. Mr. Carter's condition for supplying uranium for India's Tarapur atomic reactor is that the two countries start non-proliferation talks. India declares that it will not sign the discriminatory non-proliferation treaty unless all nuclear powers give up making nuclear weapons.

By Mohammed Aslam
 NEW DELHI, (Gemini). — President Jimmy Carter's condition for supplying uranium for the Tarapur atomic reactor that India and the United States start detailed talks on their future nuclear relations has put this country's nuclear policy in sharp focus.

India's External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance briefly discussed the issue in Paris the other day. Observers believe the understanding among U.S. officials is that India's pro-West Janata government is willing to revise its nuclear policy. The assumption appears to be far-fetched.

In fact, searching questions on the subject have been put to Premier Morarji Desai by

newsmen several times in the weeks he has been in office. At his press conference soon after being sworn in on March 24, he reportedly remarked: "I don't know if nuclear explosions are necessary for peaceful purposes. If not, they should not be undertaken."

Mr. Desai later declared in Bombay that India would not sign the discriminatory Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty unless all nuclear powers gave up making atomic weapons. India's stand all along has been that outside safeguards are not favoured unless accepted worldwide.

On May 16, he unequivocally rejected atomic weapons, but made the significant statement that if a nuclear explosion was necessary for peace-

ful purposes, "then we will do it." However, such tests would be conducted not in secret but in an open manner so that anybody could see them.

Of nuclear weapons, Mr. Desai said they were not intended for defence; they were meant only for destruction. India needed conventional weapons, a conventional army and the "courage of the people" to defend itself.

Since nuclear arms would only destroy the world, they should be removed from the face of the earth. "If we go on saying to everybody that such weapons are bad, should we take to them?" he asked.

Mr. Desai told the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in March that he is unalterably opposed to India acquiring nuclear arms.

Even since India detonated its first nuclear explosion in 1974, doubts have persisted in certain quarters that Delhi might manufacture nuclear weapons. The government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi had assured the world in no uncertain terms

that nuclear technology would be used only for peaceful purposes. The new regime sticks to this policy.

Countries like Japan and Canada reacted sharply after the test and Pakistan described the successful underground experiment as "political blackmail".

Canada suspended the supply of nuclear material and equipment within days of the blast alleging that Delhi had misused plutonium produced by the Ottawa-aided reactor. The Gandhi government vehemently denied the charge.

The Canadian government had said it did not see any distinction between a peaceful and non-peaceful nuclear device. It wanted a guarantee that nuclear technology would not be transferred to other countries.

round of talks between Canadian and Indian officials concluded in New Delhi on March 6, recorded "some understanding".

The new U.S. Ambassador to India, Robert Gohmert, at his first meeting with Mr. Desai on May 27 is believed to have formally presented a plan to re-negotiate the nuclear fuel deal under which Washington supplies enriched uranium for the Tarapur plant.

The United States stopped shipment of nuclear fuel in April last year. In July, it released one consignment but since then the deal has been kept frozen, presumably in the hope of getting India's policy on peaceful nuclear experiments changed.

Washington's concern about Delhi's nuclear policy is because India is the leader in atomic technology in the third world and is willing to share its expertise with other developing states which want to use it for energy purposes. An understanding was reached with Argentina to provide assistance in developing its atomic installations.

When India exploded its nuclear device, Pakistan's Prime Minister Bhutto is reported to have declared that his countryman would, if necessary, "live on grass" if it was necessary in order to produce the atom-bomb. Islamabad immediately set about planning an ambitious programme to build 15 reactors by the turn of the century.

To achieve its goal, Pakistan signed a contract with France for expensive reactors that would not depend on foreign reprocessing of plutonium they produce. This qualification is considered by the U.S. to be a loophole to enable Islamabad to make atomic warheads.

Pakistan and France are apparently going ahead with the deal, despite consistent U.S. pressure on both to call it off.

Since Mr Bhutto's basic excuse for entering the nuclear field is India's technological competence in this sphere, Washington wants to re-negotiate its entire nuclear relationship with New Delhi. The U.S. calculation appears that a more clear declaration by India of its nuclear intentions and elaboration of peaceful usage policies will give the U.S. an effective handle to persuade Pakistan at least to have the plutonium reprocessed in approved countries.

Islamabad has been pursuing an energetic nuclear programme, and reports in the Pakistani Press suggest that the testing of a nuclear device is imminent. *Al-Fatah*, a Karachi weekly, has said Pakistan is likely to stage an underground blast in the Cholistan desert "any day".

Al-Fatah, which represents leftist views, alleged that the current political turmoil in Pakistan is a direct result of the big powers' anxiety, particularly that of the U.S., to prevent Islamabad's entry into the nuclear club.

Skokie & Palestine

In the small city of Skokie, Illinois, a drama is playing itself out that should be of interest to all people who wonder why the Middle East conflict is so complex and seemingly insoluble. The Chicago branch of the American Nazi party has planned a march in Skokie for July 4, an event that has angered the 40,000 Jews of the 70,000-population town. At least 7,000 of Skokie's Jews are survivors of Nazi concentration camps in Europe.

The proposed march has apparently prompted heated debates, with many Jews claiming that the First Amendment constitutional right of free speech in the United States should not apply to the Nazis. This is another way of saying that the American constitution can be scrapped when it rubs against Jewish sensitivities. The matter is extremely delicate, but also extremely important, because - we suggest - it contains the essence of the intractability of the Middle East conflict.

The fact is that the whole concept of a Zionist political movement has sprung from the Jewish feelings of persecution in Europe, an experience that culminated in the madness of Hitler's Nazism. It is thus natural and acceptable that the Jews - particularly the survivors from Nazism - would be particularly sensitive to something like the planned Nazi march in Skokie.

But Zionism has taken this natural sensitivity and translated it into a macabre political-economic force that has sought to escape the horrors of history by creating a Jewish state in Palestine. In doing so, and as the Skokie drama shows this week, the Jews are asking the world to allow them both the privilege of perpetuating the sensitivities of history and the right to compensate for past horrors by creating horrors of their own: the physical horror that has been done to the Palestinian people, and the intellectual horror that may be done to the principles of American constitutional egalitarianism. We don't really care what happens to the American constitution per se, but the drama in Skokie interests us because it is an extension of the battles that are taking place in Palestine. Zionism seeks to assault the American constitution in the same manner that Israeli soldiers assault Palestinian schoolchildren in Ramallah and Nablus and Jerusalem. In both cases, rational life is subjected to irrational forces that spring from the dark past of Jewish history.

Because we were not part of that history, we ask whether it is the Western world's chosen moral doctrine that the crimes of Europe be compensated for by the dismemberment of the Palestinian Arab nation? If Palestine is not allowed to survive, what chance does the American constitution have?

Are there people in the West who are prepared to ask when we shall start arranging our lives according to more positive impulses than the shadows and memories of history?

Are there people in the West who will dare tell the Jews and the Israelis that they will someday have to live by the same rules and the same ethical codes as the rest of the world?

Are there people in the West who can see that there will be no peace in Palestine - and no immutable value to the American constitution or any other similar document of Western democratic personal freedoms and rights - until the ghosts of Skokie are forever laid to rest, and the Jewish people look at Palestine and Israel as homes for the future instead of depositories of the crimes of history and the excess matter that flows from those corners of the mind where fear dominates everything else?

River dispute raises tension between Argentina and Brazil

Schemes to exploit the mighty river Parana, which flows between Brazil and Argentina, are causing tension between the two nations. Brazil is building the biggest power station in the world at Itaipu. The Argentinians say the height of this dam will affect the efficiency of one they are planning to build 100 miles downstream. Brazil wants Argentina to limit the capacity of its dam so that it does not have any effect on Itaipu.

By Patrick Knight
 RIO DE JANEIRO, (Gemini). — Tension is coming to a head between Brazil and Argentina over exactly how to exploit the waters of the mighty Parana.

It rises in Brazil, passes into Argentina and forms the frontier of both countries with Paraguay for part of the way. The river eventually becomes the River Plate, above Buenos Aires.

As demand for energy in these two giant countries grows, both are beginning to harness the hydro-electric power generated by the river, which is 1,650 miles long and the ninth largest in the world.

The Brazilians have started to construct what will be, in eight years time, the world's largest power station at Itaipu. This is just a few miles above the frontier with Argentina and is being built in conjunction with Paraguay.

Brazil will pay virtually the whole cost of the project, and Paraguay will sell Brazil half of the electricity produced in payment for her share. At the moment, a huge diversion channel, almost 100 yards deep, is being dug and blasted out. When this is complete, the river will be diverted, and the main dam built.

Argentina is also planning to build power stations in association with Paraguay. One problem is that Argentina has been so involved with its own complicated internal affairs over

the past few years. There have been many changes of government, and innumerable different foreign ministers, so relations with neighbours have been neglected.

The Argentinians now find that the height of the dam the Brazilians are building at Itaipu will affect the efficiency of one they are planning to build just over 100 miles downstream. If they now go ahead and build their dam, called Corpus, to the best possible height for them, the water in the lake behind will rise up against the Itaipu dam. The water would have less far to fall, and so generate less power.

Sitting in the middle of the dispute, of course, is Paraguay, whose co-operation is needed for both projects to proceed and be successful, even if she is only a fraction the size of either her massive neighbours.

The President of Argentina, General Videla, had been planning a visit to his fellow President General Stroessner of Paraguay for some time. But it came as rather a nasty shock when, a week before Mr. Videla was due in the Paraguayan capital, Asuncion, Mr. Stroessner suddenly flew to Rio de Janeiro to have a talk with President Geisel of Brazil.

It has not been revealed what the discussions were about, but it is not too difficult to guess. The Brazilians have virtually all the cards in their hands. They are already building their dam, and for the Argentine project to be as good

as it could be, some Brazilian lands would have to be flooded.

The waters of the Argentine dam would also make it impossible for Paraguay to build some small dams on tributaries of the Parana, so Argentina has to negotiate with both. Ironically, Paraguay, with the power from one small dam upstream from Itaipu, already has all the energy it will need for the foreseeable future. It will not need the electricity from either Itaipu or Corpus, but will have a very healthy income from the sale of its power.

The Paraguayans seem to be favouring the Brazilians at the moment. It is even being suggested that Paraguay should change the whole of its electricity system to conform with the Brazilian one. It would have to be altered from 50 cycles a second, the Argentine system, to 60, the Brazilian one. This would be an even more complicated operation than the switch from town gas to North Sea gas conducted in Britain in recent years, although only three million people are involved.

Although the Brazilians have almost all the cards, it remains to be seen whether they will play them. The Argentinians are already super sensitive about the fact that Brazil could, if it chose, flood the heartland of Argentina by letting the water out of the Itaipu lake. This would not only destroy all the Argentine iron and steel making capacity, on the banks of the Parana, but the ranging waters would also inundate Buenos Aires.

The important crop-growing and cattle raising area between the Parana and the Uruguay rivers would also be flooded. There are already complaints that the level of water in the Parana has dropped as the Brazilians operate other power plants higher up the river.

The Paraguayans have said that they think that Argentina should limit the height of the Corpus dam to 90 metres, but that 100 would be acceptable. This should not cause too much interference and would not reduce the efficiency of Itaipu by very much, they say.

This does not satisfy the Argentinians, however. At 100 metres, Corpus would only produce three million kws., whereas at 130 metres, it could produce 11 million kws.

In the back of everybody's mind over the Parana water question lies the fact that both of these two rivals are progressing towards being nuclear powers. Although both sides want to get the best deal, neither really wants to upset the other too much, and leave cause for a real quarrel to break out later. Diplomacy in this part of the world has, in the nuclear age, become far more responsible.



THE PARANA DAMS. The Itaipu dam, 130 metres high, would produce one million kws less, 11½ instead of 12½.

In its state of chronic civil war, which has been going on more or less for the last 25 years, Argentina has been gradually losing her influence over her smaller neighbours, Paraguay, Bolivia and Uruguay.

At one time, virtually all Paraguay's imports and exports passed along the

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies Friday commented on the speech given by His Majesty at the University of Jordan's graduation ceremony.

AL DUSTOUR said that His Majesty's address described all the attributes the educated individual must have in Jordan. These attributes are: Un-biased thought, the ability to understand and respect the views of others and to work for the society. The paper said that a society possessing individuals with these attributes is more capable of developing and holding positive dialogues than other societies. In this manner Jordan would have a society whose inter-relationships are based on dignity and justice. But such a society requires the continuous cooperation of individuals in all sectors of life.

The paper concluded that the educated Jordanians should shoulder a great responsibility in maintaining such cooperation in the society.

AL RAY in an editorial entitled "The university and the society," said that the address of His Majesty to the 12th graduating group of the University of Jordan set the standard for university education, the role of the university in the society and the basis for

the educational, social and intellectual life of the society. The King said: "We want the campus of this university to be the forum for positive ideas and we want the atmosphere of this university to be a responsible, alert and understanding atmosphere where the historical developments of our nation and society are consistent with the aims and progress of our society."

The paper said that what the King has said is especially important at such a critical time in Jordan's history as the university is such a sensitive spot. The university holds the hope of the nation. Within the campus exist individuals responsible for forming a link with world thought. The teaching staff has not only professionals transmitting education but citizens concerned with the progress of their country.

The paper commented that at this critical time, more than ever, there is the need for the respect of all thought, not only by students but by all those concerned with university education, especially the teaching staff which comes first in responsibility. The teaching staff is the example, the source of thought, and helps shape the thoughts of the students.

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Central Bank Governor Dr. Nabulsi Money is the name of the game

...ure in the newspaper, official statements and activities on the television, official trips and meetings with heads of state... This is what people know about the personalities taking in their country. But one seems to forget that, these heads of government, ministers, high-officers and director generals are also human and have a family life, one or more hobby and also laugh and dream...

Jordan Times has met some of these persons who have humbly accepted to reveal the usually aspects of their daily life and who talk of everything in an open heart. This week we meet the man who is money, but who dares to admit that money is everything in life -- Central Bank Governor Dr. Said Nabulsi.

...ene Ramadan to the Jordan Times

...id of money is at times fascinating and "Money makes the round" as the song some people will tell is everything in life -- as the grey area says

...rly true. Like most of life, there is a grey area facts lose much of their luster in this case not everything in life is the grey area says

...hammad Said Nabulsi of the Central Bank was commended for his money for 25 years getting a law degree from the University of Damascus and a Ph.D in economics from Georgetown University. Dr. Nabulsi held teaching posts in Syria from 1967 to 1972 to May as Jordan's Minister of Economy. And since then he has been Governor of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank.

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Dr. Nabulsi poses in his garden with wife Nelly and their three children.

...es not want to disturb her husband's work and because she has been used to a part-time family life.

...However, it is difficult to talk about hobbies with such a busy man. On Friday the members of the Nabulsi family always get together to spend their day off at the Automobile club -- both in summer and winter.

...When asked to give a picture of the Central Bank, its governor pointed out: "It is a mixed creature with both a governmental and business outlook. Our work seems to be like any other business. We buy and sell money like any others. But it gives us a genuine feeling of satisfaction because we are the guardian and guardian of the people's savings and wealth. And we are working to increase this."

...In fact the governor of the Central Bank reads considerably.

...I don't try to confine myself to a certain category of books. Reading is also part of my work. First of all, I never fail to regularly go through what I call the musts: The Economist, The Financial Times and The Herald Tribune. Then comes specialised reading like the economics journals and new books."

...Super-Money

...Now, for instance Dr. Nabulsi is completely engrossed in Super-Money by Adam Smith, author of The Money Game. He is also reading Mankind and Mother Earth by Toynebee. On the lighter side, Central Bank governor is a fan of detective stories. He likes reading them on a plane or when waiting at an airport.

...AMMAN (JNA). — The President of the University of Jordan, Dr. Ishaq Al Farhan, opened an exhibition at the university Friday evening for His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee.

...Dr. Al Farhan, the staff and a host of visitors toured the exhibition's pavilion for the Jordanian Armed Forces.

...AMMAN (JNA). — Prime Minister Mudar Badran, visiting Syrian Premier Maj-Gen. Abdul Rahman Khleifawi and a number of ministers of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee made a tour of projects in the Jordan Valley Friday.

...They started with a visit to the agricultural areas in the central sector, where they inspected modern irrigation methods in use. They then saw progress on the East Ghor Canal extension and the four pumping stations along the canal, which will pump canal water to new tracts of land for irrigation.

...He explained plans to develop water resources and set up housing communities and services, such as electricity, communications and health facilities for the local population.

...The authority president further explained the process of land distribution to farmers.

...The two premiers also visited Prince Mohammad Bridge on the Jordan River.

...Earlier, the two premiers and their companies visited the monument to the martyrs of the battle in Karameh. The Syrian premier laid a wreath.

value of money?

"I have spent all my life with money, and being concerned with large sums makes me think of this Arab proverb: We walk in life like a camel in the desert which is deadly thirsty because of the water carried on its back."

We also asked the governor of the Central Bank if he had any coins on him. It happened that he found 27 piastres ... in his pocket.

"If you are trying to make me say that money is losing its value, I will tell you yes," he retorted quickly. "But we are guaranteeing the value of money in the sense of keeping its value stable against other currencies."

"In this respect I am proud to say that the Jordanian currency has maintained a relatively stable position. And I am not trying to attribute this solely to the efforts of the Central Bank. It is in fact the result of a strong economic performance under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein -- a leadership primarily concerned with maintaining law, order and confidence in the country."

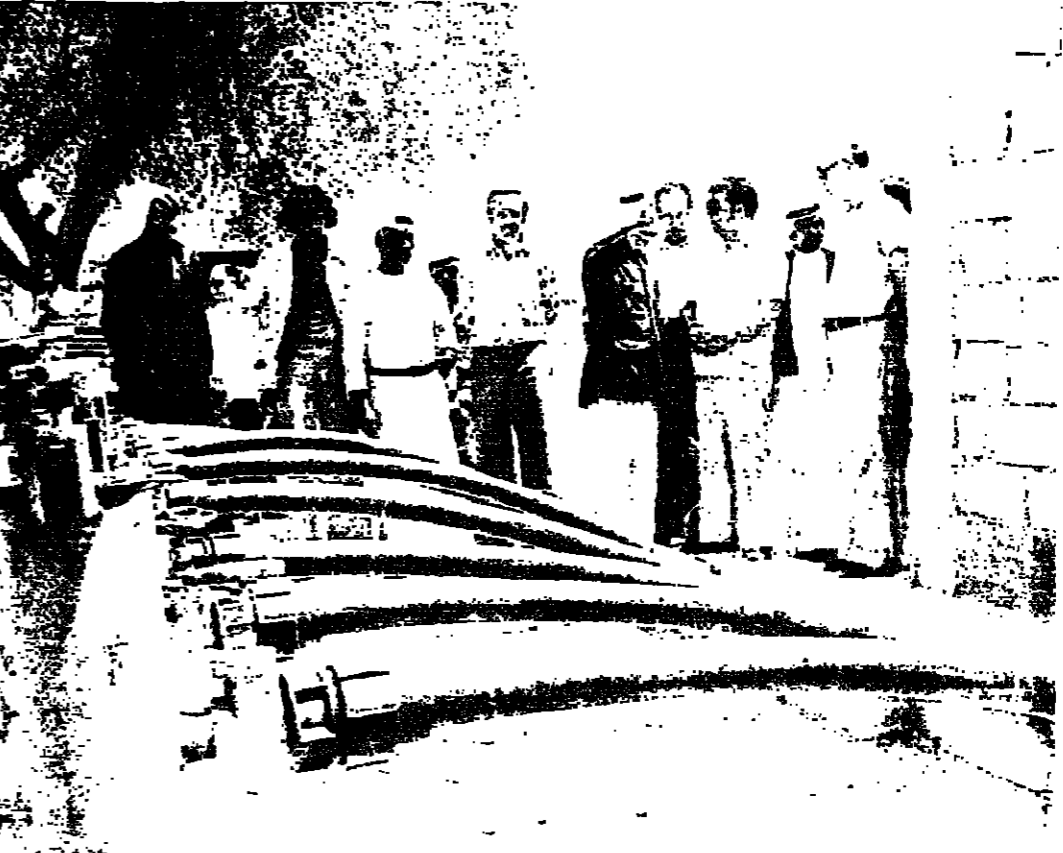
"A strong economy is the reflection of an awakened solid leadership, thriving people and confidence in the future." A bright and open mind, always cool and always on the watch. This is Dr. Nabulsi, the right man in the right place.

Next Week: Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh.

Kuwaiti editors here on visit

AMMAN (JNA). — Director General and Chief Editor of the Kuwaiti daily Al Siyassah, Mr. Ahmad Jarallah, arrived here Friday on a visit to Jordan.

He was received at the airport by Director of Press and



Syrian Premier Maj-Gen. Abdul Rahman Khleifawi listens to an explanation on a major irrigation project in the central sector of the Jordan Valley Friday. (JNA photo).

Syrian premier tours Jordan Valley

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Central Bank governor puts on a serious face as he ploughs through the pages of his required reading.

27 Piastres

One might wonder if it is easy, when dealing with millions, to keep in mind the real

Silver jubilee expo opened at university

AMMAN (JNA). — The President of the University of Jordan, Dr. Ishaq Al Farhan, opened an exhibition at the university Friday evening for His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee.

Dr. Al Farhan, the staff and a host of visitors toured the exhibition's pavilion for the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Super-Money

Now, for instance Dr. Nabulsi is completely engrossed in Super-Money by Adam Smith, author of The Money Game. He is also reading Mankind and Mother Earth by Toynebee. On the lighter side, Central Bank governor is a fan of detective stories. He likes reading them on a plane or when waiting at an airport.

BRITISH LADIES OF AMMAN

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U.S. copper workers strike

NEW YORK, July 1 (Agencies). — About 45,000 American copper industry workers went on strike this morning after their three-year contract with employers expired. A spokesman for the New York based Kennecott Copper Corporation said the firm and a coalition of 26 unions led by the United Steel Workers of America continued meeting after the strike deadline passed at midnight in Phoenix, Arizona, where the talks took place.

But a spokesman for the steelworkers said in Phoenix the strike was in progress.

Kennecott is the largest firm in the industry and the Phoenix negotiations were regarded as crucial in setting a nationwide pattern. Unions also went on strike at six more copper companies and workers are expected to walk out at another tonight.

The companies hit are responsible for about 70 per cent of the U.S. copper output.

But officials of one of them, Asarco, said yesterday that a three or four month strike would "restore a very healthy" situation to the copper market, which is at present burdened with large stockpiles.

In 1967, after an eight-and-a-half month strike, the unions lost their demand for industry-wide bargaining. They are hoping the strike can achieve it this time.

Kennecott said yesterday the union had rejected its latest pay offer of an extra 75 cents an hour for three years. The union has demanded 94 cents an hour. Workers at Kennecott now earn from six to eight dollars an hour in wages.

Southern Africa's mining slump

The strike by the United Steel Workers Union in the United States is having adverse effects on copper, lead and other metal production in Southern Africa.

In south Africa, over-production of copper and the substantial stocks held by consumers and producers have forced the O'okiep Copper Company to trim its development programme, reduce output, and cut staff by a third.

The director of the company which mines in South Africa's north western Cape Province and Namibia's Tsumeb area, Mr. T. P. Philip, said today that because of the international copper scene, production would now be cut by a third.

In Zambia, the Metal Marking Corporation has declared a major reduction of some 40 per cent of all lead shipments as from today, while in Rhodesia chrome mines have been closed and a smelting project has been shelved.

The South African O'okiep Company will cut its production of blister copper by 11,000 tons a year from last

year's 40,000 ton output, Mr. Philip said.

This will be coupled with a lay-off of some 2,000 workers, mainly blacks, of whom 500 will be reduced by "natural attrition" and 650 will be retrained.

This has been strongly influenced by the volatile copper market in recent months and the threat by the American United Steel Workers to go on strike, with only the Phelps Dodge firm offering terms of settlement, that the union rejected.

Uncertainty around these negotiations has caused the price of copper on the London Metal Exchange to turntable around 900 pounds a ton mid-March to a low 735 by mid-May. At present the cash price of 748, equates closely with the American price of 68 U.S. cents a pound.

E. Germany, Iran discuss economic cooperation

EAST BERLIN, July 1 (R). — East German Premier Willi Stoph yesterday met the head of the National Iranian Oil Company for talks which may have covered possible East German purchases of Iranian oil.

An official ADN News Agency report of Mr. Stoph's meeting with Dr. Mamouthchehr Eghbal said they had friendly talks and discussed the intensification of economic, technical and scientific cooperation, but gave no further details.

Overhanging the market are stocks at the London Metal Exchange totalling some 60,000 tons, which estimates of consumption and production show a potential further increase in stocks.

"The performance of the copper price, in South Africa, and in Zambia, in the immediate future will now depend on the American wage negotiations," a financial expert said here today.

Zambia is southern Africa's leading copper producer, and the metal is one of that country's major foreign exchange earners.

For this reason, commentators here believe the producers will drive a hard bargain in the hope that any resultant price increase due to a cut in supplies will offset in the longer term, the financial loss from reduced production.

Lebanon rules for protection of banking

BEIRUT, July 1 (AFP). — The Lebanese government has approved new banking regulations to prevent foreign domination of Lebanese banking, press reports said here yesterday.

New rules laid down by the cabinet last Monday stipulate that 50 per cent of the shares of any new bank should be held by Lebanese nationals and that shares should be nominal. In addition, the new rules set 15 million Lebanese pounds (\$5 million) as the minimum capital required for opening a new bank. The limit was earlier three million pounds.

Furthermore, the national Bank of Lebanon will have practically full powers to grant licenses for new banks or branch offices. Because of a ten-year moratorium on issuance of new licenses, proclaimed in the wake of the 1966 collapse of the Intra Bank, foreign interests have been buying into Lebanese banks in recent years, and have in several cases acquired a majority stake.

Multinationals blamed by church group for Third World troubles

GENEVA, July 1 (R). — A group of churchmen, economists and trade unionists yesterday accused multinational firms of being responsible for "underdevelopment and stagnation of Third World economies" and asked christian communities to take action.

The group, set up by the World Council of Churches to study multinationals, asked the council to make "responsible use of invested church funds."

The Geneva-based council, which links churches of protestant and orthodox faiths, said the proposals would be presented to its Central Committee next August as part of its programme to examine multinational corporations. They accused the companies of exploiting natural resources and cheap labour, amassing vast wealth and power without adequate control and responsibility, and of using capital-intensive technology for large profits against the best interests of the countries where they operate.

Tanzania's Nyerere suggests temporary agreement to keep East Africa Community alive

NAIROBI, July 1 (R). — President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has suggested to the Kenyan and Ugandan leaders that temporary arrangements should be made to keep the East African Community in existence while consideration is given to its future, Uganda Radio reported today.

The radio, monitored here, quoted the text of a letter from President Nyerere to President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and President Idi Amin of Uganda.

In his reply, also quoted by the radio, President Amin said Uganda would not be a party to proposals which would lead to a breakup of the community, which has linked the three East African countries since 1967.

Uganda has no intention of confiscating the property of the community, he added. But he did not accept President Nyerere's proposals because Uganda felt that the existing treaty of East African co-operation should be respected.

He suggested that the East African authority -- the top making body of the community, consisting of the three presidents -- should

meet to solve some of the problems, and to decide which community services should be maintained.

Falling this, he said, the finance ministers of the three states should meet to approve a budget.

"I believe there is still room for us to discuss and arrive at some understanding for the benefit of the people of East Africa as a whole," President Amin concluded.

The East African authority has not met since President Amin seized power in Uganda in 1971.

Meanwhile, reports from

usha, northern Tanzania Kenyan workers at the African Community headquarters there are returning at the direction of the yau government. Tan and Ugandan workers at their posts.

The community's special year starts today a financial provision has made by the three countries for the 1977-78 period.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trade in the London Foreign Exchange Market today. Tourist rate differ from those quoted below.

One sterling =	1.7198 / 7200	U.S. dollars
One dollar =	2.3395 / 3405	West German mark
	2.4765 / 80	Dutch guilder
	2.4625 / 35	Swiss franc
	36.01 / 04	Belgian franc
	4.9190 / 9200	French franc
	884.80 / 85	Italian lire
	268.95 / 267.10	Japanese yen
	4.4040 / 55	Swedish crown
	5.3260 / 75	Norwegian crown
	6.0325 / 50	Danish crown

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices slipped badly on the New York Stock Exchange after a brief recovery the day before.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 912.65, a loss of 3.65 points; Transp at 237.83, a loss of 0.97; utilities at 115 gain of 0.38.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fil for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency.

Saudi riyal	82.5	83.0
Lebanese pound	107.5	108.0
Syrian pound	80.9	81.2
Iraqi dinar	940	945
Kuwaiti dinar	1137	1141
Egyptian pound	467	477
Libyan dinar	740	750
UAE dirham	83.5	84.5
U.K. sterling	569	575
U.S. dollar	330	332
German mark	140.3	140.7
French franc	67	67.3
Swiss franc	132.3	132.7
Italian lira (for every 100)	34.7	37.6

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3. Okla T. Jawamis	LARA	Owner	—	55.5
4. Fayek Kawar	IDAH	Bilon	Saad	55.5
5. Rashid Odeh	S. AL KHAIL	Khalaf	Silmy	55.5
6. Rashid Odeh	SAKR	Khalaf	Salameh	50
7. Odeh Alkaisy	BOROUK	Ali	Radwan	52.5
8. Salamah Al Manahi	FALHA	Owner	Mousa	48.5
9. Galeb Haddadin	WAHI	Owner	Khalaf	47

SECOND RACE

4:00 p.m.

FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1,400 METRES

1. Tawfiq Ksous	KWAIES	Marmar	Salameh	54
2. Sami Yaqoub	HILDA	Kamal	Mousa	52.5
3. H.H. Sharif Jamil Ibn Naser	EL DALEEM	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	50
4. Saif H. Majali	RADDAD	Ali	Radwan	50
5. Falek Kawar	YAMAMEH	Bilon	Saad	48.5

THIRD RACE

4:30 p.m.

FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1,000 METRES

1. Ismael Salem	AL KHANSA	Bilon	Radwan	55.5
2. Ismael Salem	WADHA	Bilon	Ahmad	55.5
3. Saif H. Majali	AL NEES	Ali	Mousa	54
4. Sharifeh Nofa Naser	KAILAD	Ibrahim	Salameh	50
5. Sharifeh Nour Naser	SINDAH	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	50
6. H.H. Sharif Hussein I. Naser	BAHAR	Ibrahim	—	50
7. Wassef Bisharat	B. IBRAHIM	Bilon	Mikhail	52.5
8. Tawfiq Ksous	NASRA	Marmar	Saad	48.5

FOURTH RACE

5:00 p.m.

FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1,600 METRES

1. Khalil Burkan	TULL	Marmar	Salameh	58
2. Bahjat Fanous	AL TAMRI	Owner	Ibrahim	58
3. Sami Yaqoub	FAWAR	Kamal	Mousa	58
4. Wassef Bisharat	MARTINAS	Bilon	—	56
5. Wassef Bisharat	ZAOBA'A	Bilon	Mikhail	54
6. H.H. Sh. Khalifa Al Thani	AJEEL	Khouri	Kazzi	53
7. Mazen S. Lallas	SINNAR	Marmar	Saad	50

FIFTH RACE

5:30 p.m.

FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1,400 METRES

1. Ali Abu Soukout	W. AMAL	Owner	Mousa	56
2. Fayek Kawar	H. AL WAFI	Bilon	—	54.5
3. H.H. Sh. Khalifa Al Thani	K. AL ASAD	Khouri	Kazzi	54
4. H.H. Sharif Jamil Ibn Naser	IZZ AL KHAIL	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	54
5. Wassef Bisharat	MOUSTING	Bilon	Mikhail	54
6. Mousa Faris	RADHAN	Marmar	Salameh	54
7. Tawfiq Ksous	AL HABBAB	Marmar	—	51

SIXTH RACE

6:00 p.m.

FOR SECOND CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1,400 METRES

1. Yousef Kettaneh	NASSAF	Marmar	Mousa	50
2. Yousef Kettaneh	AREN	Marmar	Salah	50
3. Tawfiq Ksous	S. AYYOUB	Marmar	Ibrahim	48
4. Tawfiq Ksous	HADID	Marmar	—	48
5. Samir A. Farkouh	NAHLAWI	Marmar	—	48
6. Saif H. Majali	SHAKHES	Ali	Kazzi	48
7. Abboud Shwairi	M. LIBNAM	Owner	Mikhail	48
8. Marwan S. Lallas	AJAB	Marmar	Saad	45

Price of gold closed in London Friday at \$143.86/oz.

FOR RENT

New furnished apartment, two bedrooms, two baths, sitting room, a dining room, a kitchen, a veranda, central heating included.

Please contact tel. 62866 after 2 p.m.

NOTE

We have many houses, apartments and villas to let. If you need one furnished or unfurnished, please contact 23261, Lama Trading Agency, Abu Shaker.

HOME CORNER

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Hooded Beach Coat;

Price: JD 13,500

Bathing Suit;

Price: JD 8.

THE HOUSE OF LANGUAGES

A 3 month course of Arabic for beginners will be started. Those interested are invited to a meeting at the House of Languages at 4:30 p.m. on Saturday, July 2, Abu Tamam Street, 2nd Circle, Jabal Amman. Phone 41896.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This can be an upsetting time both where conservative and conventional matters are concerned. Avoid making hasty or rash decisions. Try to keep calm. Back up rather than degrade a pal.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Take care not to annoy your friends at this time since they could be important to your scheme of things now. Be wiser to the ways of others.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Avoid any arguments with those who are powerful and please them by asking for advice. Pay a questionable bill without arguing about it.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Complete unfinished business before getting into any new activities, some of which may not be good for you. Don't overtax energies.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Use diplomacy in handling a problem with mate, loved one. Avoid arguments and don't resort to name-calling.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Not a good time to question allies or you get into trouble with them. Avoid them as much as you can. A civic matter arises that is not pleasant, but keep quiet since there is little you can do about it.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Don't argue with fellow workers about work you have to do and get good results. Don't overdo or you could easily damage health.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Stick to proven and inexpensive pleasures or you could regret extravagance later. Friends may be a little trying, but take in your stride.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) The situation at home could be tense, so do what you can to restore harmony. Not a good time to put that latent talent to work.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be careful in dealing with others or you could easily get into much trouble. Avoid being too self-sacrificing at home. You get nowhere.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You may feel a financial pinch, but if you study your position better, you find you have ample funds to get a new outlet working for you. Use good judgment and you need not rely on others.

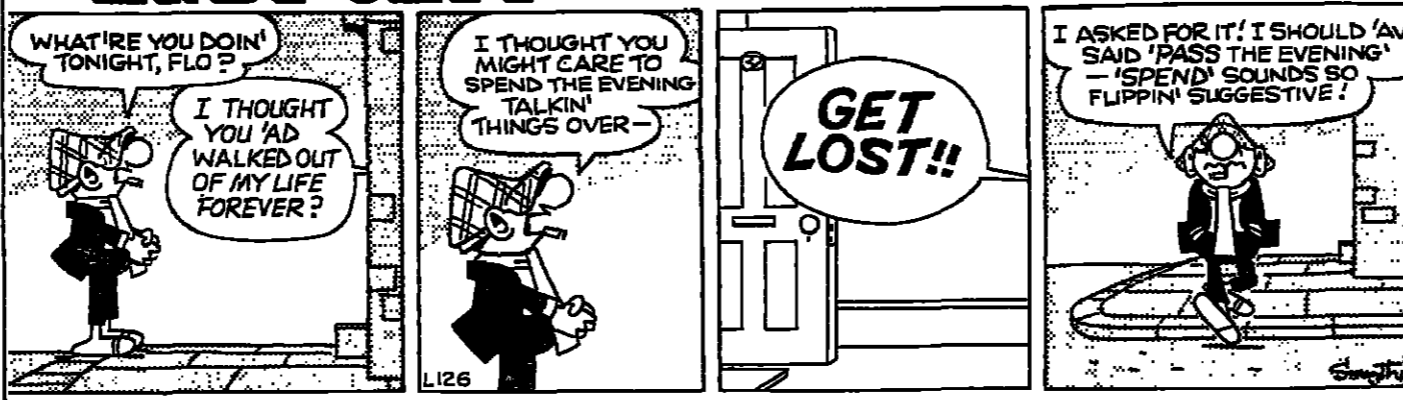
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get more balance to your thinking so that you are neither highly elated one moment and down in the dumps the next. Not a good time for social gatherings.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Personal worries are not as bad as you think, so do not get excited over them. Loved ones may be testy right now, so make allowances.

PEANUTS



ANDY GAPP



MUTT & JEFF



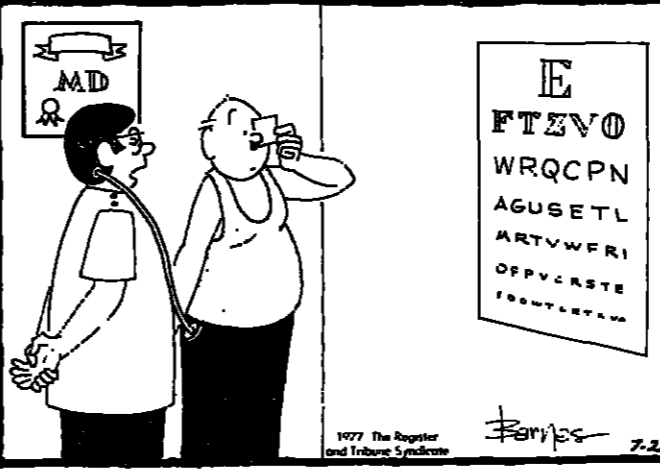
THE FLINTSTONES



LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



PROVERB

Love has creative power -- it builds -- whereas hate destroys -- it tears down.

GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

1977 by Chicago Tribune

South played the jack and West won the queen. The thinking Wests now reasoned that South was un-

North-South vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
♠ Q 4
♥ 3 2
♦ J 10 8
♣ A K J 8 5 2

WEST
♠ K 6 3 2
♥ K Q 9 5
♦ 6 3
♣ 9 7 4

EAST
♠ J 7 5
♥ A 10 8 7 4
♦ K 9 7 4
♣ 10

SOUTH
♠ A 10 9 8
♥ J 6
♦ A Q 5 2
♣ Q 6 3

The bidding:
West North East South
Pass 1♣ Pass 1♦
Pass 2♣ Pass 3NT
Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♣.

likely to have jumped to three no trump with one suit wide open. They placed South with J-10-8-6 in hearts and East with A-7-4. If that

were the case, a heart continuation would give declarer an unnecessary trick. So, in an effort to find partner with an entry to

lead another heart through, they shifted. No matter what suit they chose, declarer had no problem getting

home—with an overtrick after the diamond finesse succeeded.

One West who did not have to solve this problem was Scotland's Andrew Dun-

can. His partner, Brian Short, found the intelligent return of the four of hearts!

Most Norths elected to open on the strength of their six-card suit, even though the hand barely meets the requirements for an opening bid. The majority of Souths chose the jump rebid to no trump after North denied four cards in a major suit by rebidding his clubs.

The usual lead was the fourth-best heart, and almost invariably East won the ace and returned the seven of hearts—originally his fourth-best—in keeping with standard practice.

RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

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3rd Circle Jabal Amman

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Welcome and enjoy our typical delicious Chinese food.

Many many thanks for your kindly patronage.

GRAFFITI

MY DERMATOLOGIST STARTED FROM SCRATCH

NON-READERS THINK BOOKS ARE TOO WORDY

OUT AND ABOUT

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The fashionable restaurant for you. Grindays Bank-street. Tel. 2197. AQABA. Open for dinner. Air conditioned. Specialty Italian cuisine. Live Music and dancing.

CHINESE RESTAURANT
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QUICK MEAL
Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabal Amman, First Circle. Tel. 21663. Jabal Al Luweibdeh, Hawuz Circle. Tel. 30646. Jabal Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Cinema. Tel. 21781. Also in Zarqa and Irbid.

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First Circle, Jabal Amman. Tel. 25892. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION	EBC RADIO	AMMAN AIRPORT
Channel 3 & 6: 8:00 Quran 8:05 Cartoons 8:30 English by television 7:00 Happy days 8:00 News in Arabic 8:10 Variety show 10:00 News in English 10:15 Movie of the week	Channel 6: 7:30 News in Hebrew 7:45 Varietas 8:30 Lavore and Shirley 8:10 Variety show 10:00 News in English 10:15 Movie of the week	Departures: 6:30 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH) 7:45 Beirut, Paris (AF) 8:00 Aqaba 8:30 Tabuk, Hail, Jeddah (SD) 8:45 Beirut (MEA) 9:00 Beirut 9:35 Rome (AZ) 10:30 Baghdad 11:00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam 11:20 Vienna, Copenhagen, London 12:30 Rome, Paris 12:45 Kuwait (KAC) 13:30 Cairo 13:00 London (BA) 18:00 Jeddah (SD) 20:00 Jeddah 20:30 Kuwait
Channel 3: 7:30 Family programme	RADIO JORDAN 7:00 Breakfast Show 7:30 News 8:00 Morning Show 11:00 Songs For You 12:00 Pop Session 12:00 News Summary	Arrivals: 8:15 Dhabran (SD) 8:30 Dubai (AZ) 8:45 Tehran 9:00 Karachi, Dubai 9:30 Kuwait 9:50 Aqaba 11:15 Beirut 11:45 Kuwait (KAC) 12:05 Rawalpindi (BA) 12:15 Copenhagen, Frankfurt 16:20 Damascus 17:00 Baghdad 18:05 Cairo 19:30 Beirut (MEA) 20:00 London (BA) 21:30 Riyadh, Cairo (SD) 21:30 Jeddah (SD) 23:00 Jeddah
EMERGENCIES Al Salem Amman: Kamal Yaqub Atieh (2344) Wajih Barakat (4882) Irbid: Youssef T'ani (3711) Munafha Hijazi (2384) Zarqa: Al Khayyam Al Saleh Amman: Al Saleh	VOICE OF AMERICA GNT The Breakfast Show News on the hour and 29 min. 08:30 after each hour. 17:00 News 17:15 This Week 17:30 Press Conference USA 18:00 Special English News, Words and their Stories.	USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS Ambulance (government) Tel. 95111 Civil defence rescue Tel. 24081-4 Fire headquarters Tel. 22080 Post and tele. office Tel. 26881-2 Municipal water service (emergency) Tel. 37111-3 Police headquarters Tel. 38141 Najfeh, reserve patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help Tel. 21111, 37777 Airport information (Arabic) Tel. 52222 Cultural Centres American Centre (USA) Tel. 41829 Fritah Council Tel. 38747-8 French Cultural Centre Tel. 37900 Goethe Institute Tel. 41888 Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 42022 Amman Municipal Library Tel. 38111

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WOLLY
O O O O O

RYHUR
O O O O O

ANTUSE
O O O O O

GLANJE
O O O O O

Answer here: "O O O O O" O O O O

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumbles: SWASH OLIUM RABBIT SMUDGE
Answer: What head winds might be expected to do—MUSS YOUR HAIR

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Accomplish
- Cape
- Money owed for food
- Fascinate
- Its capital is Alford
- Secluded
- Hebrew letter
- Alphabetical coin
- Holly
- Fragrant resin
- Suitable
- Misrepresent
- Engineer's seat
- Fruited
- Fingerfall
- Sleep
- Failure
- Nobleman
- Stream or current
- Offspring
- Clayey
- Latite
- Violet ketone
- Bossy
- Sweet genus
- Robosoc
- Tailless monkey
- Bart
- Cervid
- Sea god
- Appreciable
- DOWN
- Mike's friend
- Milkfish
- Demolished
- East Indian com
- (Cuckoo) pint
- Used in making alloys
- Scale
- Embarrassing position
- Arrow poison
- Subject
- Top
- Officer
- Medieval shield
- By
- Tapenung
- Lightweight twilled fabric
- Turkish chamber
- For each
- Serve
- High fashion
- More sensible
- Arbor
- Debarh
- Century plant
- Jardiniere
- Ruta
- Samovar
- Color blue

Par time 30 minutes AP Newsfeatures

Bhutto, opposition hold meet in final effort to seek formula to resolve crisis

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 1 (R). — Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and leaders of the Pakistan opposition met today in a final effort to seek a formula for resolving the four-month-old political crisis.

A government spokesman said the negotiators were willing to continue their talks throughout the night to reach agreement on the mechanics for holding new general elections.

negotiators spent more than three hours here discussing what the alliance describes as its final demands for safeguards to ensure fair elections. They later adjourned until tonight.

The opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) has expressed concern over the delay in finalising an agreement already reached in principle. It has said it will give the government no further time to accept its demands and threatens to return to street demonstrations if no agreement is reached.

A government spokesman in Islamabad said that today's morning session of negotiations failed again to reach an agreement.

This morning's meeting was devoted to the question of troops' presence in Baluchistan, a southwestern province. The opposition demands that troops return to their barracks before the planned elections next Oct. 7.

The chief of staff and heads of the three branches of the armed forces (army, navy and air force) gave their views to the opposition this morning the spokesman said.

Baluchistan, gripped by secessionist tendencies in 1975, was the seat of a rebellion that was put down forcefully by the army in that year.

Despite the fact that a government-opposition is called "imminent" day after day, the hardest-line opposition group accused the government of dragging its feet.

Armed clashes between supporters of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and activists in the PNA reportedly caused injuries to nine persons last night the Urdu-language daily Nawa-i-Waqt reported.

Nawa-i-Waqt said that a shop was set alight and a hotel was attacked after the ruling Pakistan Peoples Party tore down a banner of the opposition alliance in Shikhpura, near Lahore, last night.

Government and opposition

French minister warns against "protectionist spiral"

PARIS, July 1 (AFP). — French Foreign Trade Minister Andre Rossi today warned France against entering a "protectionist spiral".

Commenting on calls by the French National Council of Employers ("Patronat") for measures to preserve sectors of industry threatened by foreign competition and suspension of moves to lower customs barriers, Mr. Rossi said protectionism would mean increased unemployment.

Speaking on television, the minister said France had chosen free trade two decades ago. "This choice had helped France to become a major exporter, with one worker out of four working for the export markets."

Any protectionist measures by France, Mr. Rossi said, would inevitably be followed by reprisals from other countries, which would mean a decline in overseas sales and therefore an aggravation of unemployment.

Francois Ceyrac, the "Patronat" chief, said yesterday that French industry leaders did not want a return to protectionism but wanted world trade to be reorganised with effective safeguards against dumping, including "monetary dumping" and against abuse of dominant positions.

SEATO gently fades away after 23 years

BANGKOK, July 1 (R). — Six countries in the Asian-Pacific area yesterday lowered the curtain on a 23-year-old military alliance, the victim of changed regional politics.

Two uniformed officials of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) hauled down the flags of the member countries one by one as dusk fell on the Thai capital.

The only witnesses were journalists who turned up for the formal end of the alliance.

SEATO members Australia, Britain, the United States, Thailand, the Philippines and New Zealand agreed two years ago -- after the communist victories in Indochina -- that the alliance, founded in 1954, should be scrapped.

What remains of the alliance are a handful of projects between two member countries, Thailand and the Philippines, which are being continued on a bilateral basis with the U.S., Australia and other SEATO members.

The projects include a mili-

tary technical school and a vehicle workshop here, financed mainly by Australia, and the SEATO medical laboratory, which Thailand and the U.S. will continue to support.

SEATO was the casualty of changed attitudes towards China as it emerged as a world power, and also of the communist victories in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, which the members agreed rendered the alliance largely redundant.

Vietnam's official Nhan Dan daily, quoted by the Vietnamese news agency, said there would be an attempt to replace SEATO with something else.

The Vietnamese statement apparently referred to suggestions that ASEAN -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations grouping Thailand and the Philippines with Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia for economic cooperation -- ought to take on a security role.

The ASEAN nations have so far rejected such ideas, though some of them cooperate on security bilaterally.

Giscard signs universal suffrage bill for European Parliament

PARIS, July 1 (AFP). — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing yesterday signed the law under which France will elect its representatives to the European Parliament by universal suffrage.

The bill had earlier been pushed through parliament on a technicality without meeting any actual "no" votes. Direct elections to the "legislature" of the European Economic Community (EEC) are nevertheless a touchy political issue, and opponents range from Communists to Gaullist nationalists.

The French president signed the text in a gilded salon which for 10 years served as Gen. Charles de Gaulle's office.

Later, in a national radio and television address, he said that the necessary institutions were now established and that they must be used to make progress toward a united Europe.

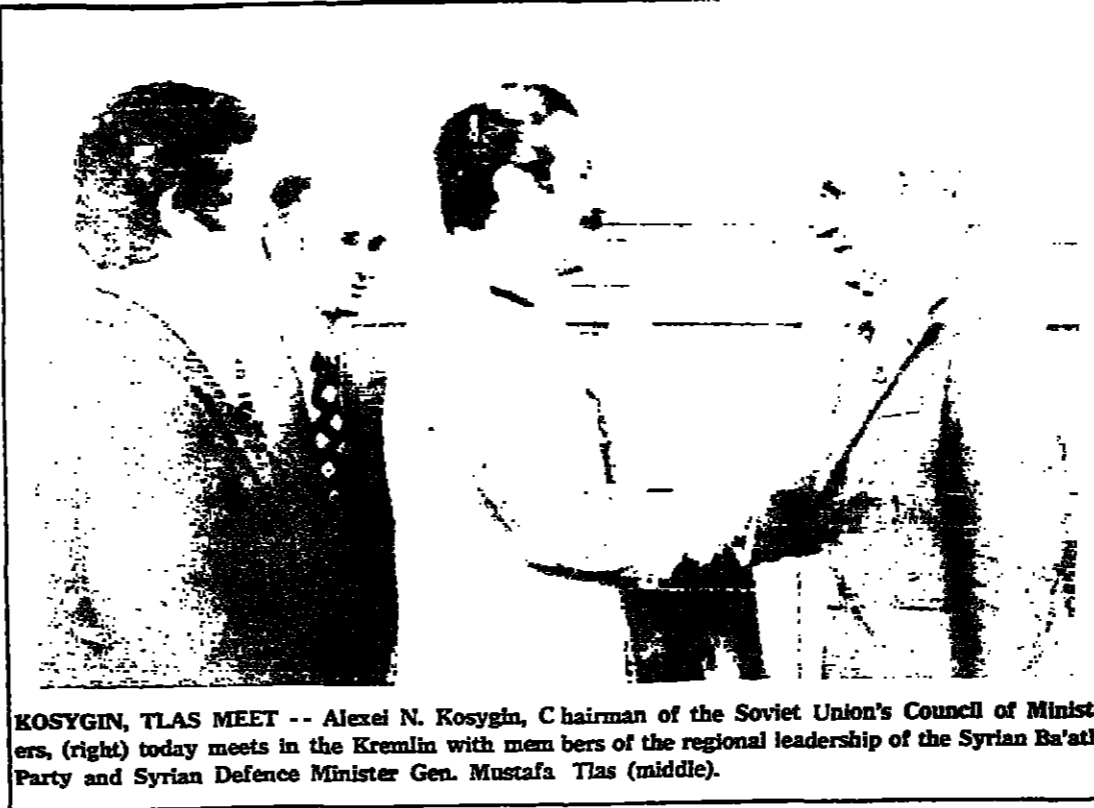
"The first aim must be to find concrete solutions, within a European framework, for certain problems of our times," said the president, who had returned only hours earlier from the EEC's top-level European Council in London.

"Whether it is a matter of farm markets, the energy crisis, unemployment among the young, the development of latest-model technology, as in the aviation field, disorganised competition over certain products or the structural renovation of certain industries, we can see that our difficulties are comparable from one country to another and that the joining of our efforts increases our chances of solving our problems."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that a second aim must be "to set up a powerful confederation of Europe."

"Why a confederation?" he asked. "Because it is necessary at one and the same time to combine our economies and unite our policies and also to preserve the ancient and vigorous personalities of our individual countries."

He said such a confederation would be without precedent, either in terms of the stature of its member nations or their diversity of character. It would be a new and original project, "expressing the personality of Europe and its independent contribution to the world in our time."



KOSYGIN, TLAS MEET -- Alexei N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers, (right) today meets in the Kremlin with members of the regional leadership of the Syrian Ba'ath Party and Syrian Defence Minister Gen. Mustafa Tlas (middle).

N. Yemeni president begins 3-nation tour

By Khader Nassar

AMMAN, July 1 (R). — North Yemeni President Ibrahim Al Hamdi leaves San'a tomorrow on a week-long three-nation tour to seek political and financial support for his country.

He will spend two days in Saudi Arabia, three days in France and two more days in Tunisia before returning home.

Official announcements on the visits, issued in San'a, gave little information on the tour or its aims, but political sources in the North Yemeni capital expected President Hamdi to discuss bilateral relations and the Middle East situation when he meets the Saudi and Tunisian leaders.

President Hamdi has proposed the convening of an Arab summit conference to discuss what North Yemen describes as dangers threatening the Arab World.

In this context President Hamdi is expected to seek the support of both Saudi Arabia and Tunisia for his proposal and perhaps ask Saudi Arabia to use its good offices to persuade Egypt to withdraw its objections.

North Yemen is also seeking to convene another summit conference of the countries which lie on the shores of the Red Sea to discuss its security.

The original idea which emerged from a mini-summit conference in Taiz, in which Sudan, Somalia, South and North Yemen took part, was to convene a top-level meeting encompassing all the littoral states.

But lately North Yemen's Foreign Minister Abdullah Al

Morocco turns down Arab summit proposal

By Khader Nassar

AMMAN, July 1 (R). — Moroccan Premier Ahmad Osman, in an interview published here today, said his country rejected a proposal by the Libyan Jamahiriyah to convene an Arab summit conference in Tripoli.

Mr. Osman was quoted by the daily newspaper Al Akhbar as saying "I do not believe that such a summit will achieve success. I do not also believe that we will agree to a meeting of this summit especially in Libya."

"Preparations should precede any summit conference. Foreign ministers should meet first and the venue of the conference must be unanimously approved," Mr. Osman added.

Mr. Osman called on the United States to pressure Israel into a Middle East peace settlement.

"We do not want violence but wish to have the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference reconvene with the PLO taking part. That is why America should exercise strong pressure against Israel," he was quoted as saying.

The prime minister said he believed that the victory by the rightwing Likud group in Israel's general election had complicated peace efforts.

He called on the Arab states to rely on themselves and unify their ranks.

"It is not proper for us to await a solution from America or Russia," he said.

"Recent events have proved that the Arabs can do much when they are in agreement and union."

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By Khader Nassar

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